0856B-01

PREX 7.10:FBIS-SAS-86-045

FBIS-SAS-86-045
Friday
7 March 1986
Vol VIII No 045

Daily Report

SOUTH ASIA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#9901564S Aa

COMPLETED

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration by FBIS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard, received, or published but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . . ."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The FBIS Daily Report is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: I – China, II – Eastern Europe, III – Soviet Union, IV – Asia and Pacific, V – Middle East and Africa, VI – Latin America, VII – Western Europe, and VIII – South Asia.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions to the Daily Reports at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 692-5753, Autovon: 222-5753.) For additional information or assistance call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either a hardcover or microfiche version of the Daily Report through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce (5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161). The annual subscription fee for the hardcover version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $250 for any one volume and $80 for each additional volume. This includes the occasional supplements to the Daily Report. In microfiche (prepared weekly) the fee is $110 for any one volume, $135 for two volumes, $160 for three, $210 for four, $260 for five, $310 for six, $360 for seven, and $410 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS.

Back issues or single copies of the Daily Reports are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue of the Daily Report. Holders of subscriptions through NTIS should forward all inquiries, remittances, or changes in subscriber information to NTIS at the address listed in paragraph 3 or call: (703) 487-4630.

The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the Daily Report, may be ordered in single copies or by subscription from NTIS. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the Daily Report and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MARCH 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Commenting on the situation in the Al-Faw area, Iraqi military sources cited by INA maintained that the Iranians can no longer turn the battle in their favor after two Iranian brigades were wiped out in unsuccessful attacks 6 March. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes raided another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast, according to a military spokesman cited by INA.

In another development, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported that Israeli Foreign Ministry sources denied a claim by the London newsletter *FOREIGN REPORT* that an Iraqi official has met with Israel's UN ambassador to seek military aid. In a related report, Israel's *HA'ARETZ* cited the disclosure by London intelligence sources that Iraq offered to recognize Israel at the end of the Gulf war in return for receiving weapons and information about the Iranian Army from Israel. A source at Iraq's London Embassy denied the story, *HA'ARETZ* added.

Israel

Relations With Egypt — Avraham Tamir, the director general of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office, spoke of "progress" in the latest round of Tabah talks, noting that the Egyptian foreign minister has hinted that Egypt will return its ambassador to Israel after the formulation of the arbitration note, Jerusalem radio reported. Nevertheless, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, who returned from Cairo with Tamir, said there is still a clear difference between the Israeli and Egyptian positions on important aspects of the arbitration note.

In another development, Jerusalem radio reported that an Egyptian court has sentenced an Israeli drug smuggler to death.

Avneri's Amman Visit — Jordan expelled Israeli journalist Uri Avneri after discovering that he had entered the country on a visa obtained by posing as an FRG journalist working for *DER SPIEGEL*, according to a Jordanian official spokesman cited by Amman television. The spokesman denied that Avneri met with any Jordanian official. Avneri, however, subsequently denied that he was expelled and claimed that he met with many Jordanian and PLO officials during his visit to Amman, Jerusalem radio reported. Avneri also maintained that the visit was approved by Israeli authorities, though Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev denied this and noted that the police have asked the attorney general to consider legal proceedings against Avneri. On the other hand, Jerusalem television said the visit was approved by Peres, who also informed the foreign minister and defense minister.

Lebanon

The army of southern Lebanon retaliated against attacks on its units in the security zone by shelling southern Shi'ite villages for 8 hours 6 March, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that the shelling destroyed 30 houses and caused 6 casualties. Beirut radio stated that Israeli artillery participated in the shelling and also reported an IDF incursion 3 km outside the Israeli security zone.

In Beirut, a Hizballah leader denied the Islamic Jihad organization's claim to have executed French researcher Michel Seurat, Paris radio reported. Shaykh Salman Al-Khalil, described by the radio as the third most important Hizballah leader in Lebanon, asserted that Seurat is still alive, maintaining that there is no such organization as Islamic Jihad, which is a "cover" name for someone else.

Chad

The Chadian foreign minister reported on the results of the 5 March fighting in a statement broadcast by Ndjamena radio, claiming that the Chadian Armed Forces killed 864 "invaders" and captured 456 while losing 18 government troops killed and 64 wounded. He said the Chadians have given "the Libyan aggressors" a harsh lesson, adding that "mopping-up" operations are continuing over 60 km north of Kalait.

Sudan

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has captured Rumbek, a district capital in Bahr al-Ghazal Province, the SPLA command announced in a communique broadcast by the clandestine SPLA radio. Two SPLA battalions took the town early 5 March, the communique said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 045 7 March 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Political Observer Views McMahon Resignation ..... C 1 - 2
Editorial Compares U.S., USSR Positions ..... C 1 - 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

Foreign Minister Comments on Li Xianian's Visit ..... G 1 - 3
Political Parties React to Announcement of Elections *[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 4 Mar]* ..... G 1 - 3
Alliance, BNP Chairman *[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 4 Mar]* ..... G 1 - 3

INDIA

'Dismay' Conveyed to Sri Lanka on Statement ..... E 1 - 5
Bhagat Calls for International Support for Nicaragua ..... E 1 - 5
7 Killed in Punjab, Kapurthala Under Curfew ..... E 1 - 5
Congress-I Walks Out of Assembly ..... E 1 - 5
Congress-I Removes Support From Kashmir Government ..... E 2 - 6
Colleges in Jammu Closed, Curfew Continues in Places ..... E 2 - 6

PAKISTAN

Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With India ..... F 1 - 7
Finance Minister Comments on U.S. Aid Package ..... F 1 - 7
Editorial Examines Relations With Tribes *[JANG 27 Feb]* ..... F 1 - 7

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Officials 'Annoyed' by Indian Stand on Refugees ..... G 1 - 8
India Applying 'Pressure' for Tamil Solution ..... G 1 - 8

IRAN

Musavi Attends Conference on Reconstruction ..... I 1 - 9
Foreign Ministry Hands Protest Note to Afghan Charge ..... I 1 - 9
Velayati Sends Message to Montevideo Meeting ..... I 1 - 9
Kuwait Diplomat Confirms Transit Route for Iraqi Goods ..... I 1 - 9
Commentary on Kuwait's 'Double' Policy in War ..... I 1 - 9
Tehran Examines Gulf Media Coverage of War ..... I 2 - 10
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 2 - 10
Over 400 Iraqis Killed ..... I 2 - 10
Communique No 2401 ..... I 3 - 11
POW's Claim Commanders in 'State of Confusion' ..... I 3 - 11
Treatement of Afghan Refugees Described *[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 25 Feb]* ..... I 3 - 11
Voice of Liberation Notes Arms Procurement ..... I 5 - 13

Political Observer Views McMahon Resignation
LD070648 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul, March 6, OANA-BAKHTAR: A Political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

John McMahon, first deputy director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has resigned from his post for personal reasons.

According to U.S. press his resignation was closely connected with the fact that McMahon doubted the advisability of providing armaments to anti-Afghan bandits through CIA channels.

His discharge catches attention from several points of view:

CIA plays a significant role in the undeclared war against the DRA and the accomplishment of crimes and murders and subversive activities against the people of the country.

The discharge of John McMahon on charges of being reluctant to intensify the undeclared war through CIA against Afghanistan is meant that the United States is taking further preparation for the continuation and intensification of the interventions into the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Another evidence is that the United State's Congress has approved an allocation of over 470 million dollars of military aid to the Afghan counter-revolution.

Ronald Reagan has hypocritically insisted on the solution of regional conflicts and has claimed that regional tension poses danger to international peace whereas in deed contrary to his words continues to intensify tension and create hotbeds of tenion in the region.

The discharge of John McMahon's is testifying to the fact that the vigorous continuation of an anti-Afghan undeclared war is embodied in the so-called new globalism policy proclaimed by Reagan administration. Basing on this policy, Washington administration gives to itself the right to intervene in any corners of the world wherever the interests of the United States would be in danger. This is another proof of the fact that the U.S. Administration does not have the smallest interest in the solution of regional conflicts. The United States is even ready to lose his top personalities for achieving its ominous objectives. John McMahon is one of such figures whose committment to the undeclared war against Afghanistan was in doubt.

Editorial Compares U.S., USSR Positions
LD070722 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul, March 6, BAKHTAR: The Government of the DRA has repeatedly expressed in its official declarations and in international forums its full preparation for the political solution of the situation which has come about around Afghanistan due to the continuation and intensification of aggressions and interventions into the internal affairs of the DRA, writes daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQALAB-E SAWR* in an article.

The Soviet Union, the daily adds, has time and again proclaimed its unshakeable and principled position in connection with the just and logical solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

This point has always been reiterated that if the intervention by imperialist, hegemonist, and the reactionary countries into the internal affairs of Afghanistan is stopped and those who play a role in the training, arming and exporting of bandits give acceptable and internationally reliable guarantees for its non-recurrence, the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union would return to their peaceful and great country.

The political report presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to the 27th CPSU Congress once again specifies the principled and unshakeable position of the Soviet Union about the solution of the situation created as a result of the continuation of aggressions and the interventions of imperialism and reaction into the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Addressing the participants of the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA stated:

"The situation around Afghanistan can be normalised only through political talks the result of which will decide also the question of the return of our Soviet comrades-in-arms to the country."

We are seeking, the report says, to return to their homeland in the very near future, the Soviet military contingents who are in the DRA at the request of the Government of Afghanistan. The timetable for the stage by stage withdrawal of the Soviet contingents has been agreed upon with the Afghan side as soon as solution of the situation comprising the practical cessation of armed intervention from abroad into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and reliable guarantees for its non-recurrence is reached, the daily points out.

Washington administration which is at the head of all the countries (?continuing) the undeclared war against the country, despite that tear its throat on the surface for the solution of the so-called "Afghanistan issue" but is practically obstructing the solution and with the intensification of tension around the country is preventing the return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union to their peaceful country. [sentence as received]

Despite that the U.S. Department of State at the end of last year stated that it is not opposed to giving guarantees for the cessation of aggression against Afghanistan and for its non-recurrence, but the practical measures taken by Washington in this connection indicate that the notorious administration of Reagan is not ready for giving such guarantees and it makes frantic efforts to obstruct the withdrawal of the Soviet limited military contingents from Afghanistan with intensification of tension around the country, the daily concludes.

Foreign Minister Comments on Li Xianian's Visit
BK061603 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, has described the forthcoming visit to Bangladesh by the Chinese president, Mr Li Xiannian, as a historic occasion. He was briefing the newsmen about the visit of the Chinese head of state at the Foreign Office in Dhaka today. The foreign minister said it will be a goodwill visit reinforcing the commitment of both the countries in consolidating and enhancing their ties of abiding friendship and (?successful) cooperation. He said Bangladesh attaches great importance to forging closest possible relations with China in all fields of human endeavors. He hoped that the visit will effectively contribute to further strengthening this friendship, understanding, and cooperation between the two countries and open up a new chapter in bilateral relations.

The foreign minister said during the visit the two heads of state will discuss the entire gamut of bilateral realtions with special emphasis on economic cooperation. President Li Xianian arrives in Dhaka on Saturday [8 March] on a 4-day state visit. It will be the first visit by a Chinese head of state to Bangladesh.

Political Parties React to Announcement of Elections
BK051447 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Mar 86 p1, 10

[Excerpts] The seven-party alliance in its reaction to the address by President Ershad to the nation on Monday observed that he had once again totally disappointed the nation as the address ignored the five-point demand. The alliance in a resolution adopted in its meeting on Monday resolved to continue its programme of direct action to restore democracy ending Martial Law.

Mr K. M. Obadur Rahman presided over the meeting held at the central office of BNP [Bangladesh Nationalist Party].

The alliance reiterated that the election could not be free and fair under the present Government. It observed that the nation had lost its confidence on General Ershad because of his anti-people role and designs to remain in power during the last four years. The alliance said that it cannot accept the election in the interest of national independence and sovereignty.

The alliance said that President Ershad had given indication to hold elections using force when he referred to the farcical upazila [subdistrict] elections and referendum held last year.

The seven-party alliance categorically said that it always wanted election, but not in accordance with the blue print of any individual to perpetuate his rule. It reiterated that the main basis of the parliamentary election must be five-point demand. The alliance called upon all to strengthen the present movement against Martial Law.

Former Prime Minister and Janadal leader Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan said that the political parties and alliances had already rejected the election date fixed by the President. He observed that the President's speech did not contain any specific and positive measures that would ensure free and fair elections. He said that the referendum and upazila elections held last year were farcical and should be cancelled. He added that in 1970 the then government and head of state were not involved with any party politics but President Ershad had lost completely his neutral character by forming Jativa Party. He recalled that the official spokesman of Bangabhavan said before deferring of elections in December, 1984 that if the major political parties did not participate in the polls then the public opinion would not be reflected by such elections. He warned the government against the consequences of holding elections without the participation of major political parties. He concluded his two-page statement saying that all the political parties and individuals must unitedly carry forward their movement to force the government to hold a free and fair elections.

The meeting of the presidium of Jativa Oikya Front headed by former President Khondokar Moshtaque Ahmed observed that there was no alternative to elections but it should be free and fair. A resolution of the meeting said that the front did not want the extension of Martial Law by even one day. The front observed that the two elections held under the present government had surprised and frustated the people. The front decided to hold meetings and bring out processions from March 9 to March 16 as part of its programmes for "civil disobedience movement" and it will announce its next phase of programmes on March 16.

Mr Nazrul Islam, General Secretary of Workers' Party of Bangladesh in a statement said that the election announced by President Ershad could never be neutral. He said that the 15-party alliance in its grand rally on February 24 reiteated its demand to lift Martial Law but the President in his speech did not want to end Martial Law. He said that there was no alternative to a united mass movement against the present autocratic rule.

National Awami Party leader Sayed Altaf Hossain, Pir Habibur Rahman and Chowdhury Harunur Rashid in a joint statement said that the democracy loving people could never participate in the election schedule announced by the head of a Martial Law regime. They said that if the government wanted to hold an election it must be held after fulfilling the five-point demands of the 15-party and seven-party alliance.

Alliance, BNP Chairman
BK051457 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Begumganj (Noakhali) Mar 3 — Leader of the seven-party alliance and Chairman of BNP [Bangladesh Nationalist Party] Begum Khaleda Zia said here today that people under no circumstances would participate in the election announced by President Ershad on Sunday. She said that free and fair elections could only be held under a nonpartisan and neutral government.

Begum Zia said that the present regime tried to befool the people by announcing the election date not taking into consideration the time factor involved in such an election. Therefore, she said that

an unacceptable election schedule has been announced to perpetuate to the rule of the government which she described as illegal and undemocratic. Speaking at a huge public meeting held at Bebumganj High School ground Begum Zia said that an autocratic rule is bound to be defeated by the people through democratic movement.

Presided over by Mr. Ismail, President of the Noakhali District B.N.P., the meeting was addressed among others by Mr. Abul Hasnat, Lt. Col (Retd) Akbar Hossain; Col (Retd) Wali Ahmed, Mr. Ahmed Nazir, Abdullah Al Noaman, Professor Jahanara Begum and Shahidul Huq Jamal.

Continuing Begum Zia made a fervent appeal to all democratic forces to launch a united movement sinking all their differences irrespective of party affliations. To achieve the goal of establishing a real representative democratic government, she called upon the people to participate in the direct action programme announced by her on February 14.

Bitterly criticising those elements who according to her betrayed the mass movement of the people by joining the present regime, she urged the people to give exemplary punishment to those traitors.

The BNP Chairman emphatically said the movement for the restoration of democracy would continue.

Speaking about the present economic situation Begum Zia said that the economy of the country has been shattered, the industries have been destroyed and production in mills and factories fell down miserably.

The price of essential commodities, she said, is beyond the purchasing capacity of the commoners.

Referring to the condition of upazila system, she said that corruption has engulfed the whole nation and it was leading towards the total destruction.

4

'Dismay' Conveyed to Sri Lanka on Statement

BK070329 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] India has conveyed its dismay and regret to Sri Lanka over the allegations made in a statement issued in Colombo on Saturday [1 March] in connection with the external affairs minister, Mr Bhagat's statement in Parliament.

The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, called the Sri Lankan high commissioner, Mr Tilakaratna, to the Foreign Office and told him that the Sri Lanka Government's statement contained baseless and tendentious allegations and intemperate language which included aspersion on Mr Bhagat. India, he said, was dismayed at the contents and the tenure of the note. Mr Bhandari pointed out that this would hardly be conducive to overcoming the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka. The foreign secretary reiterated that India has traditionally close and cordial ties with Sri Lanka and has been tirelessly exhorting to assist in bringing about a political solution to the ethnic problem. However, in view of the accusations against India, it appears that there is an attempt to find an alibi for Colombo's failure to engage in constructive negotiations.

The Government of India which extended its good offices to Sri Lanka to help resolve the crisis since 1983 stands committed to this policy. Despite the continued influx of refugees which has thrown a burden on India, the government has acted with restraint and tried to maintain traditional cordiality in bilateral relations. The Government of Sri Lanka should take note of India's continuing endeavor to ensure that all the parties concerned adhere to the path of seeking a negotiated settlement without further delay or loss of life. Mr Bhandari pointed out that Sri Lanka's present attitude and policies would only mean prolongation of the agony and tragedy faced by its people.

Bhagat Calls for International Support for Nicaragua

BK061607 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, has said that it is the duty and responsibility of the international community to support Nicaragua, whose freedom and sovereignty are threatened by certain imperialist forces. Replying to a short duration discussion on the subject in the Rajya Sabha today, he said we must ensure that the light of liberty lit in that country is not extinguished either by military intervention or by any other means. He expressed the hope that the combined voice of Parliament in support of the Nicaraguan cause and the appeal by the nonaligned countries will have desired impact on the United States.

The minister said India will soon be sending a technoeconomic team to Nicaragua to help build its economy.

Initiating the discussion, Mr Dipen Ghosh, CPI-M, accused the U.S. Government of giving infrastructure and training facilities to rebels to destabilize Nicaragua.

7 Killed in Punjab, Kapurthala Under Curfew

BK070408 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] In Punjab, 7 persons including a woman were killed and 14 injured when some suspected terrorists opened indiscriminate fire in Kapurthala last evening. The injured include the acting president of the SGPC [Shiromani Gurdaware Prabandhak Committee —Sikh temples management], Mr Kabul Singh, his bodyguard, and a deputy superintendent of police [DSP]. An official spokesman said that gunmen who came on a jeep fired first on the jeep in which the DSP was traveling. The injured DSP took shelter in a nearby police officer's house. When the car in which Mr Kabul Singh and some others were traveling passed that side soon after, it was also fired upon, killing some of the occupants. Thereafter, the culprits are reported to have fled toward Sultanpur-Lodhi Road, continuing indiscriminate firing on the passers by. The spokesman said that the city was put under indefinite curfew last night as a precautionary measure following some incidents of brickbatting and rowdism by an unruly mob protesting against the incident. Additional force has been rushed to the town and the police and paramilitary forces have started a massive combing operation in the area to nab the culprits.

Meanwhile, the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, at a high-level meeting in Chandigarh last night instructed the law enforcing machinery to firmly deal with the situation in the city and curb the violent activities with a heavy hand.

Congress-I Walks Out of Assembly

BK070909 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The entire Congress-I group, Bhartiya Janata Party [BJP] members and the lone CPI member today staged a walkout in the Punjab assembly over the Kapurtahal incidents. They had pressed for taking up an adjournament motion on the issue demanding an immediate discussion on the chief minister's statement. Mr Surjit Singh Barnala had made a special statement after the question hour in which he had given details of the incident. Mr Barnala said the police all over the state has been put on the alert and checkposts had been reactivated in view of last evening's shooting incident in Kapurthala. Mr Barnala said some unidentified extremist opened fire on a jeep carrying a DSP [deputy suprintendent of police] and a car of the SGPC [Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee — Sikh temple management] president, Mr Kabul Singh. He said 7 persons including a woman were killed and 13 others injured in the shooting incident. The chief minister said among the injured are Mr Kabul Singh, the DSP and two constables. All the injured have been admitted to various hospitals. The condition of Mr Kabul Singh is stated to be out of danger.

Later, in a resolution adopted at an emergency meeting, the Congress-I legislators said that the Kapurthala incidents indicate a total collapse of administrative machinery. It also criticized the Barnala government for its failure to protect the life and property of the people of Punjab.

Congress-I Removes Support From Kashmir Government
BK070342 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, the Congress-I has withdrawn its support to the G.M. Shah government, reducing it to a minority. A letter to this effect was submitted by the leader of the 26-member Congress-I legislature party Maulvi Iftikhar Hussain Ansari, to the governor, Mr Jagmohan, in Jammu last night. In his letter, Maulvi Hussain Ansari alleged that the G.M. Shah government has failed to stick with commitment to strengthen secular, democratic, and patriotic forces in the state. He also alleged that the state leadership has encouraged communal and divisive forces, plunging the state into a political and economic crisis. He said recent incidents of communal violence have aggravated the situation in the state. A spokeman of the Raj Bhavan [Governor's House] told AIR [All India Radio] Jammu correspondent Ajit Singh this morning that the governor will take follow-up action today.

The Congress-I legislature party had extended its support to the National Conference, Khalida Group, in July 1984 to form an laternative government after Dr Farooq Abdullah lost majority in the assembly. The president of the Panthers Party, Mr Bhim Singh, has wlecomed the withdrawal of support by Congress-I to the G.M. Shah government. He has demanded early election under governor's rule.

Colleges in Jammu Closed, Curfew Continues in Places
BK070410 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] In Jammu, all colleges have been closed indefinitely following some incidents of stone throwing during the last 2 days. An official spokesman said in Jammu that schools will however remain open and the examinations will be held as scheduled. Meanwhile, the curfew has been completely lifted from Anantnag. The strike by shopkeepers also ended. The night curfew continues in Jammu, Srinagar, and Sopor as a precautionary measure.

Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With India

BK061537 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The National Assembly today disposed of many privilege and adjournment motions. Speaking on a privilege motion made by Sheikh Rashid Ahmed, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that the allegation that he tried to mislead the house is not correct. He said that the Indian Ministry for External Affairs has refuted the report.

The fact is that the defense secretaries of both countries had already met to consider the Siachen issue and had agreed to meet again within 1 or 2 months. The foreign minister said that as far as the proposed agreement between India and Pakistan on not attacking each other's nuclear installations is concerned, the foreign secretaries of both countries had already met in this connection and agreed on a draft accord.

About the Indian prime minister's visit to Pakistan, he said that so far both governments have not considered the dates of the visit. He added this will take place at an appropriate time, keeping in view the convenience of both the governments.

After the foreign minister's clarification, the mover did not press his motion.

Finance Minister Comments on U.S. Aid Package

BK061123 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] The finance minister, Mr Yasin Khan Watto, who returned to Islamabad from Washington today, has said the attitude of the United States to the post-87 aid package to Pakistan is favorable and a number of issues have been settled during his talks with the American officials. He said the discussions were fruitful and satisfactory.

Pakistan stressed that the next aid package should be substantially higher than the current one. It was agreed that a U.S. team led by an under secretary, Mr Schneider, would visit Pakistan in the last week of this month to finalize the negotiations.

Editorial Examines Relations With Tribes

GF031659 Lahore JANG in Urdu 27 Feb 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Situation in the Khyber Agency"]

[Text] It is natural that patriots in the country should feel concerned about the news reports that tribal leader Malik Wali Khan Kukikhel's supporters, after receiving the most modern arms from Afghanistan, have reached his headquarters in (Toda) to help him in his plans. This means that there is a danger of intensified clashes in the tribal area. Clashes occurred in the tribal area during the last days of the term of office of the former NWFP governor. Kukikhel and his supporters have levied various charges against the former governor. They say that they are patriots and loyal to the country. They demand reparations for the excesses perpetrated against some of the tribes and they have also expressed their readiness to hold talks with the government. The independent tribes have their own prestige and traditions and the laws of the Pakistani Government do not extend up to that area.

Heroin and other narcotic drugs have been manufactured on a large scale in those regions. Although the government claims that it has destroyed most of the drug centers, large shipments of heroin and other drugs are even now being intercepted. According to some sources, drug trafficking has not yet been brought under complete control. The region is very sensitive on various counts and the presence of Soviet forces along Pakistan's border with Afghanistan has worsened the situation. The daily attacks of the Karmal forces on the border has created a sense of insecurity among the people of those areas. A new flareup in this area would create several complications.

It is not possible that in the face of the claims of patriotism and loyalty to the country, the government can hold talks with them? If a problem can be resolved through talks, then one should not hesitate to hold them. In the background of events in the Khyber Agency in the past, there has also been talk of personal enemities. Personal grudges should not be extended to cover hostilities toward the nation and the country. A majority of the tribes have remained loyal to the country, although some elements of foreign instigation have indulged in objectionable activities. Nevertheless, in the larger interest of the country, clashes and confrontations should be avoided and efforts should be made to make amends for the past misunderstandings.

SRI LANKA

Officials 'Annoyed' by Indian Stand on Refugees

HK061438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Colombo, March 6 (AFP) — An Indian minister's statement that New Delhi plans to ask Sri Lanka to share the expenses of nearly 125,000 Tamil refugees living in India has irritated government officials here, informed sources said.

Indian Minister of State for External Affairs K.R. Narayanan reportedly told the Indian Parliament that between February and September last year India had spent 17.6 million rupees (1.4 million dollars) on the Tamil refugees.

He also reportedly said that none of the refugees who came to India after ethnic rioting broke out in July 1983 had returned to Sri Lanka.

Reliable sources said top officials were annoyed by Mr Narayanan's remark which followed comments by Foreign Minister Baliram Bhagat that there were "elements of genocide" in the Sri Lanka's [as received] treatment of the Tamil issue.

Mr Bhagat, whose comments drew a hard-hitting response from Colombo, also set a one-month time limit for a political solution to the often bloody separatist campaign being waged by militant Tamils in north and east Sri Lanka.

Sources said the government had pointed out in response to Mr Narayanan that there were about 200,000 de facto Indian citizens here, some of whom worked on state-run plantations, and said Sri Lanka might well ask India to pay a share of their upkeep.

Government sources also denied Mr Narayanan's statement that no Tamil refugees ahd returned to Sri Lanka, citing recent national television interviews with a group of returnees at northwestern Talaimannar.

India Applying 'Pressure' for Tamil Solution

HK070927 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 7 Mar 86

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpts] Colombo, March 7 (AFP) — India has begun pressuring Sri Lanka on several fronts, trying to push it towards a political solution of the Tamil problem, which has claimed at least 1,300 lives here since January 1985, well-informed sources said.

New Delhi has already been applying diplomatic, political and economic pressure in hopes that President Junius Jayewardene will push ahead with a political solution, relieving military pressure on Tamil militants, whose leaders are reportedly living in southern India, the sources said.

The latest pressure point is sports, with India announcing its non-participation in the four-nation Asia Cup cricket tournament due to start here at the end of this month.

Although the Indian cricket authorities have given no reason for the cancellation announced Thursday in New Delhi, Indian press reports said the External Affairs Ministry had advised non-participation because of the "disturbed conditions" here.

This was an apparent reference to a violent campaign being waged by a section of the Tamils for an independent state in the north and east. At least 1,300 people have died in the bloodshed since January last year.

But Sri Lanka is unlikely to be pushed into precipitous action, the sources said, adding that the basis for future talks was made clear by Colombo's chief delegate to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva on Tuesday.

On the economic front, Mr. Bhagat's deputy K.R. Narayanan told the Indian Parliament Wednesday that India planned to ask Sri Lanka to pay part of the cost of keeping nearly 125,000 Tamil refugees now in camps in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

Sri Lankan National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told Parliament here the next day that Colombo was willing to share the costs if New Delhi agreed to contribute towards accomodating 200,000 people described as de facto Indian citizens here awaiting repatriation to India. The group are Tamils of Indian origin.

The Indian proposal "should be based on mutuality," Mr. Athulathmudali said.

He said however that he would like the Indian Tamils to remain longer as they were "living proof" that there was no genocide, which observers said was a reply to Mr. Bhagat's charges.

These various pressures are seen here as a strong Indian effort to get the political negotiations restarted after the Tamils walked out of Indian-sponsored peace talks in the Bhutanese capital Thimpu last August.

Since then, New Delhi has only succeeded in getting the TULF from among the Tamils to submit proposals.

But the ideas of the TULF leaders reportedly living in Tamil Nadu have been rejected by all the major political parties here, sources said.

Unable to get any section of the Tamils to budge from their entrenched position, India is trying to push Colombo into giving way but the government here does not mean to bow to the pressure, the sources added.

Musavi Attends Conference on Reconstruction

LD061044 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 6, IRNA — The first international conference on reconstruction of war-stricken areas opened at Tehran University here Thursday morning in the presence of prime minister Hoseyn Musavi.

The ten-day conference, attended by Iranian experts and also those from some 26 countries, will discuss ways of reconstruction and renovation of war-stricken areas.

Speaking at the opening ceremony Prime Minister Musavi told the conference that the specialists attending it should visit the devastated areas in order to become aware of the degree of damages and grief caused by the Iraqi imposed war on the Iranian people.

Referring to the readiness of the Iranian human and material resources to reconstruct the war-damaged areas, he said that in this great task the devout volunteers were the main resource of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He described the gathering of many specialists in the conference as a positive step.

Foreign Ministry Hands Protest Note to Afghan Charge

LD061727 Tehran IRNA in English 1653 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 6, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry here Thursday handed a strongly-worded note of protest to the Afghan charge d'affaires over the recent allegations that the Islamic Republic was supporting Muslim mujahideen fighting the Kabul regime.

The note called on the Kabul Government to "end its escalation of regional tension and harmful propaganda" against the Islamic Republic.

Recently in the absence of the Iranian charge d'affaires to Kabul the Afghan Foreign Ministry summoned his replacement to protest alleged Iranian support for the mujahideen. The allegations were later aired by the Afghan media.

Iran's protest note said "increase in tension only serves the interests of the superpowers and the Islamic Republic of Iran will not allow the illegal Kabul Government to sacrifice the rights and interests of the Muslim militant nation of Afghanistan for the cause of imperialist powers through the escalation of tension".

Velayati Sends Message to Montevideo Meeting

LD282155 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 28 Feb 86

[tExt] Tehran, Feb. 28, IRNA — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati sent a message to the foreign ministers of the Latin American countries at their meeting in Montevideo (Uruguay) Friday expressing hope that they would solve their problems by common cooperation and resistance against the world's power mongers.

Velayati expressed hope that the Montevideo meet of the Latin American foreign ministers would prove a success in attaining its goals.

Kuwait Diplomat Confirms Transit Route for Iraqi Goods

LD070955 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] In an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent, a Kuwaiti diplomat expressed anxiety about the widening of the Iran-Iraq war on a regional level and called for an end to this war. This Kuwaiti diplomat, who was not willing to make his name publicly known, said: Kuwait is intensely worried about the continuation and expansion of the war, since this war could possibly threaten our security.

During the interview the diplomat was asked why Kuwait has helped Iraq to perpetrate aggression against Iran. He replied: We have not given Iraq any help and none of our ports are at Iraq's disposal. We have only provided Iraq with a transit route.

Asked what goods are being transported along this transit route to Iraq and where these goods are loaded, he said: Since the beginning of the war, Saudi Arabia has placed two ports in the eastern part of the country at the disposal of the Iraqi Government. From these ports military consignments, industrial goods, and foodstuffs are dispatched to Iraq.

Commentary on Kuwait's 'Double' Policy in War

GF020827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since the beginning of the war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Kuwaiti authorities have followed a double policy. In bilateral talks with the Islamic Republic of Iran, they have always emphasized their neutrality concerning the war, and their desire not to intervene with one party against the other. The Kuwaiti authorities have stressed this until now. At the same time, however, they followed a contrary policy. Publicly, Kuwait has supported and continues to support the Ba'thist regime in Iraq. It has spared no effort in supporting this regime on various levels. At one point newspapers used to speak of Saddam's regime as if they were Iraqi papers. When the Kuwaiti Government was confronted with this fact, it claimed that its newspapers are free and permitted to write what they want. It is known that these newspapers receive part of their budgets from the authorities. They write only according to special instructions that they continuously receive from Fu'ad al-Shatti, director of the amir's office, who plays the role of supervisor and go-between for the Kuwaiti Government with the press.

In addition, press activity in Kuwait is governed by a law which caused a furor when it was issued because it requires these papers to follow a policy that totally agrees with Kuwaiti policy. This contradicts freedom of expression and consequently contradicts

the government's claim that its press is free and writes what it wants. Rather, it writes what the authorities want. We do not need to give examples of that, but satisfy ourselves with mentioning this fact.

The connection between the onslaught on the Islamic Republic by the Kuwaiti newspapers and these authorities is proved by the transfer of this policy to the official organs in Kuwait, such as the broadcasting and television stations, which today cannot be distinguished from the mouth organs of the Ba'thist regime.

At one stage in the escalation, the hostile tone was transferred to statements by Kuwaiti officials and their diplomatic moves against the Islamic Republic and in defense of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq. It has reached the point that a general alert has been adopted by all Kuwaiti military, political, and media organs. This is in complete contradiction with the reservation demonstrated by Kuwait during political talks concerning interference in the conflict between the Islamic Republic and the Ba'thist regime.

It is necessary here to remind Kuwaiti authorities that no one is deceived by this double policy, and that they must define their stand clearly and courageously. If they want to be neutral, then they must declare their neutrality openly. If they are too afraid of the Ba'thist government to demonstrate this stand, the Iraqi Government is in such a state that it cannot take any Gulf country for granted. The feebleness that has affected this government after the "Val-Fajr-8" operations has deprived it of the power to play its evil role in the Gulf region. This will provide a golden opportunity for the Gulf countries to declare their neutrality toward this regime, in order to secure their interests and future.

However, if the Kuwaiti authorities choose the other alternative and desire to be dragged into the Al-Qadisiyah mill, then they must openly declare that. However, we advise these authorities before they choose one of these two paths, to learn a lesson from what has happened to Saddam's regime as a result of its aggression. It is the regime that used to prepare itself to be leader of the Gulf region following the absence of the buried shah. Look then at the fate of this regime which you used to fear as the strongest regime in the region after the fall of the shah's regime. What has become of it? In the end, we hope that this fate which the aggressors have faced will not appeal to you.

Tehran Examines Gulf Media Coverage of War

GF061917 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] It is easy for you to name things by their opposites, but it is not easy for you to change facts. It is easy for one to say whatever one wants, but it is not easy to convince others that what is said is the truth. We tell this to the Gulf information ministers who met in Baghdad and discussed how to forge lies, because the truth does not need to be forged; it spreads in minds and hearts like light in space.

Lies alone need to be forged and fabricated in order to make something acceptable. However, even if the ministers show skill, this will remain an industry which cannot be marketed. Those who called the Egyptian people's uprising riots, those who called Saddam's shameful defeats victories, and those who tried to make the wolf a lamb and to make vileness courage are those who met in Baghdad and decided to continue to deceive people to the end. They are those who everyday market, through radios and press, their losing goods which do not find buyers even at the cheapest price.

We do not exaggerate if we say that Gulf media have lost the people's support they used to receive over the past 5 years. This media tried to conceal facts on one hand and on the other, tried to make some lies acceptable. We have long experience with Gulf media since Saddam's regime carried out its aggression against the Islamic Republic. Right from the first day, the Gulf media supported the aggressors. However, since the liberation of Khorramshahr, which was a qualitative step in the war, this media have continued to be unjust. They have been revolving in an empty circle. If we review what the Gulf news media have reported during the war, we will find only worn out words supporting the Ba'thist regime. Although this regime has been exposed to all the masses, the Gulf media continued to say it is achieving victory in all its stands and military positions. Then it became clear that the Iraqi regime was defeated. They said the Ba'thist regime is seeking peace. Then it became clear that this was the reason behind every escalation and for every stand and decision to inflame the war. All these facts became clear to the masses which began to compare the facts they saw with what they heard on the regime radios. The result was clear: Perhaps this media treatment of the war events was the window for some people to see the blemishes of this news media and then to apply judgement to other things circulated by this collapsing news media.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Over 400 Iraqis Killed

LD061138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Central News Unit correspondent report from Ahvaz on Iranian military operations "along the Al-Faw-Umm Qasr operational axis" on the night of 5 March]

[Text] A heroic nation! Along with the repeated defeats of the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist forces in the "Val-Fajr-8" operational theater, at a time when the waters of the Khawr 'Abdallah have turned into another graveyard for the Iraqi mercenaries, and while the modern missile-launching naval vessels of the defeated commander of Al-Qadisiyah are lying underwater, last night, your zealous sons, monitored every move of the feeble enemy with full vigilance and waited for his troops in ambush. At an appropriate opportunity your zealous sons launched a combat-patrol operation along the Al-Faw-Umm Qasr axis. In the course of this heroic attack they succeeded in completely crushing two enemy infantry brigades which had been reinforced by a tank battalion. In the course of these operations, the warriors of Islam killed more than 400 enemy troops and wounded at least 800 others.

During these operations several enemy tanks were also set ablaze and the smoke rising from them covered the operational theater.

Once again, the zealous warriors of Islam warn the forces of the defeated Iraqi Armed Forces that, as they have been told in the past, the Al-Faw region is going to become a killing ground for the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist forces. The Iraqi troops deployed in the Al-Faw region are warned not to endanger their own lives any longer and are called upon to surrender to the victorious forces of Islam as quickly as possible so as to return to the embrace of Islam and the bosom of the Mulsim nation of Iran and Iraq. Victory will come to Islam and the believers.

Communique No 2401

LD061630 Tehran IRNA in English 1617 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 6, IRNA — Iran's heavy artillery has been shelling Iraqi positions in the northwestern front including the Haj 'Umran region for the past 24 hours, reported the Joint Staff Command here Thursday.

The command said the shelling killed and wounded a group of Iraqi troops and destroyed a number of their vehicles and parts of the defence positions.

The Muslim combatants of Iran also patrolled the area, the command said in its Communique Number 2401.

It said in the Bakhtaran and Ilam sectors of the western front at least five Iraqi troops were killed and a significant section of their positions destroyed when Muslim combatants attacked with light and heavy weapons.

Iraqi troops who sought to infiltrate Iranian positions in Na'i-Khazr and Anjireh of the western front were forced to flee when Muslim combatants opened fire, according to the command. In Haleyeh and Mehran Iraqi engineering units were shelled.

In the southern front Iraqi troops sought to advance in Chazabeh but Iranian bombings forced them to pull back. The combatants also halted the movement of enemy tank and motorized columns in Yebis, Kushk and western Jofeyr.

Other Iraqi tanks fell silent in the region and enemy patrols in Musian were forced to flee the battle scene, said the command. In other sectors of the southern front Irar's gendarmerie forces killed and wounded a group of Iraqi troops. The nearby port-city of Abadan was shelled by Iraqis Wednesday, it added.

POW's Claim Commanders in 'State of Confusion'

LD061944 Tehran IRNA in English 1843 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Ahvaz, March 6, IRNA — One Iraqi soldier captured in the southern war front said the commanders of the Iraqi Army have been in a state of confusion since their recent defeat in the battle for Al-Faw.

Lieutenant Jasim Hamud Kazim said Saddam has dispatched all the top military brass to Al-Faw, divided the area between them and told them to take back the land lost to Iran's 9 February offensive.

"Gathering of top commanders indicates the importance of the defeat. Now Saddam is trying to create rivalry between them for taking back Al-Faw" he said.

According to the POW, the commanders include Lieutenant Generals Hisham Sabbah al-Fakhri and Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid two old rivals of the Ba'th army.

Kazim said "two days after the fall of Al-Faw General al-Fakhri, better known as the "braggadocio general" said he had promised Saddam to take back Al-Faw but the next day 'Abd al-Rashid said he would be retaking the area".

"Soon Al-Fakhir phoned Al-Rashid to ask sarcastically how much he had advanced and Al-Rashid replied he had advanced the same distance al-Fakhri had retreated" according to the POW.

The POW said also that the Iraqi counterattack in northern Al-Faw and parts of the shores of the Arvand River is under the command of Major General Najm 'Abdallah, a former commander in East Tigris.

The central column including the area between the Salt Lake and the Arvand River is commanded by Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid the former head of Iraq's Third Army.

The southern column, near the south of the salt lake and between Khawr 'Abdallah and Umm Qasr, takes directions from Lieutenant General Hisham Sabbah al-Fakhri, reported the POW.

Treatement of Afghan Refugees Described

PM061637 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Feb 86 p 17

[Stefan Lindgren article: "Iranian Support for Afghan Guerrillas on the Backburner"]

[Text] Mashhad — "Afghani?" asks an Iranian Revolutionary Guard and lifts up my cap. We are on board the night bus going west toward Mashhad.

"Na, Suedi hastam," I parry the attack.

But three other people on the bus are discovered, thrown off the bus and driven back through the night to the border.

Being an Afghan refugee in Iran today is a constant cat-and-mouse game with the authorities.

The procedure is repeated in every town on the way to Mashhad and from Mashhad to Tehran. Afghans who do not have papers to show that they are allowed to travel to the big cities where there are jobs are sent back.

The authorities want to stop the stream of refugees which today amounts to 2,000 refugees per day. Up to now Iran has taken

between 1.5 and 1.8 million refugees from Afghanistan and 500,000 from Iraq.

The differences between Iran and Pakistan are however striking. The Iranian economy is stronger and the majority of refugees succeed in finding work. The illegal refugees — who do not have the refugee identity card that Iran issues — take the jobs no one else wants. Many of them also run small shops, despite the fact that Afghans are forbidden to do so.

In Iran I saw no refugee camps like (Kachagari) and (Naser Bach) in Peshawar in Pakistan — those depressing ghettoes with their epidemic diseases and all-powerful Pakistani chiefs.

It seems as if the 50 percent of Afghans who speak Farsi find it easy to become assimilated in Iran. Even before the war around 600,000 Afghans were so-called guest workers here.

However, the mass media and official propaganda say surprisingly little about Afghanistan. The news from there has often come by a roundabout route through Pakistan. At the moment the regime simply wants to talk about the war against Iraq.

But you do not need to go any farther than Tehran's poor southern suburbs to notice the stream of Afghan refugees.

Here, in a humble office building there is a hospital for Afghans wounded in the war back home. It is run entirely by Afghans.

"We have 20 patients here and the only treatment they receive is from an Iranian doctor who comes once a day," the chief of the "office" told me. At present there are seven patients at Iranian hospitals, but it happens more and more often that they are over capacity and Afghans are refused beds. In addition, beds are expensive; "up to 150 tomans per day."

This is equivalent to the daily wages of many Afghans.

In the past there were some foreign aid organizations that ran clinics for Afghans in Tayyebat and Mashhad but they were forced to leave Iran. However, since October 1984 the United Nations UNHCR has been working in Iran.

The sums spent on Afghan refugees in Iran is only a fraction of what is spent in Pakistan. Iran's Government spends 400 million tomans per year (according to the official exchange rate $44 million, but according to the unofficial rate only $6.3 million). To this must be added the United Nations' $11 million. This should be compared with the $500 million spent in Pakistan each year.

Only 10 percent of Afghan refugees are received in refugee centers and given food, medicine, and a refugee identity card. The rest have to look themselves for accommodation and work and their position is uncertain. They constantly risk being sent back to the border villages and a life of powerless waiting.

In Mashhad the Afghans have put their stamp on the town. Certain streets are full of unemployed Afghans. They are a much-needed shot in the arm for the Iranian carpet industry. Because of high wage rates Persian carpets have in recent years had to be produced under contract in Pakistan and Turkey. In almost all Afghan refugee families in Mashhad carpets are woven, for everyone has relatives to support at home.

The general rule is that they send home around one-third of the daily wage of a construction worker of 150 and 400 tomans a day. There are 250,000 Afghans in Mashhad and Tehran, Isfahan, Yazd, Shiraz, and Kerman each have 100,000.

However, the majority settle in villages and in some provinces they have been allocated land by the government. In Friday prayers the Iranian leaders have often encouraged Iranians to look after their Afghan brothers well and marry them, for example.

This does not prevent there being widespread prejudice about the Afghans' violence and sexual habits. There are also chauvinistic sides to Iran's paternal protection. Iran supports the guerrillas "to the extent that they keep their distance from the Western nations," it was said in a recent statement and Iran only supports those resistance parties which have an Islamic republic on their program. Iran favors especially the now very small Shi'ite Muslim parties in Afghanistan.

Despite all the problems there is a close kinship between the Iranian revolution and the resistance struggle in Afghanistan.

The inhabitants of Herat revolted on 19 March 1979, only 2 months after Khomeyni's victorious return to Tehran. In both cases there was talk of Islamic revolution. And the regime in Kabul also blamed the revolt in Herat on 4,000 Iranians whom it claimed had been smuggled into the city in disguise.

Without ever abandoning their own identity the Herat guerrillas have been inspired in many respects by Iran. For example, the United States is condemned just as harshly as the Soviet Union:

"Gorbachev kills Muslims in Afghanistan and Reagan does it in Lebanon. What is the difference?" they ask.

The guerrillas also appreciate Tehran's stance of refusing to take part in the peace talks with the Babrak Karmal regime in Geneva and that in various international contexts Iran has included Afghans in its delegations. At present a popular story is circulating about Khomeyni. The story goes that the Soviet ambassador called on the imam a few hours before the invasion. When the imam had been informed of the Soviet plans he is said to have answered:

"Entering Afghanistan is not difficult. But staying — that you will not manage."

If, contrary to expectations, Pakistan were to reach a settlement with the Karmal regime over the heads of the Afghans to close the border with Afghanistan, Iran would then be the guerrillas' only area of retreat.

Certain U.S. politicians, like former presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, have called for a "trade-off" of Afghanistan and Nicaragua. The two countries would become unarmed satellites under "the relevant superpower's protection."

The guerrillas see Iran's stance as a guarantee against such a prospect.

As long as the war goes on in Iraq, however, the Iranian leaders seem to have decided to keep support for Afghanistan on the backburner. A few outdated U.S. rifles are all the guerrillas have received from Iran, and the right to set up a camp close to the Iran-Afghanistan border.

In private the guerrillas are strongly critical of Iran's "cowardice." After only a few days on sale, the Iranian Government withdrew in early January a new stamp about Afghanistan which they took as symbolic of this.

Iran walks a tightrope in its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the chance of robbing Iraq of its foremost ally must certainly be an attractive prospect for many in the regime.

Sultan Khan, a 50-year-old farmer from Herat who has settled in one of the border villages in Iran has a roof over his head, but nothing more.

"Here in Iran there is a shortage of food. Rice, sugar, and tea are rationed just as in the communist countries. Meat is so expensive that that it is worth our while buying salted mutton from Afghanistan."

One of his two sons lost a leg in the fighting in Herat and the youngest one is now at the front. Once he was an affluent man in Herat. He and his closest relatives lived on a farm with five houses and with many fruit trees.

His eyes cloud when I ask him if he intends to return in the summer:

"I will never go back," he says.

After seeing his hometown I understand him.

Voice of Liberation Notes Arms Procurement

GF031833 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] In view of the continuing war and the shortage of weapons for what Khomeyni wants — keeping the flames of war alight — the Islamic Republic's officials have galvanized their efforts to procure the required weaponry. A report from Tehran states: On Friday [28 February] night, the Revolution Guards' Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust made an overseas call to one of the regime's agents resident in Europe and instructed him to enlist the assistance of someone named Moradi in Hamburg to purchase 60-mm, 80-mm, and 200-mm mortars and cartridges for 20-mm rifles and cartridges for 50-caliber machineguns from Sweden and to dispatch them to Tehran.

B

C303 4TH PSYOP GROUP
0002 COPY(S)
6058-81

32106